

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1883.

NUMBER 98.

The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY

AT
MOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISING.

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CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS.

From the Agency of C. H. Scribner.

FAIRBANKS

STANDARD

FAIRBANKS, GREENE & CO.,

172 Lake Street, Chicago.

For sale in Janesville, Wis., by J. H. RICHARDSON.

Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

Call at the Store of

RICE, CAUL & RICE

and see the best assortment of

HOOP SKIRTS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

We have just received, direct from the manufacturers

a large lot of skirts and now offer the following

skirts at the lowest prices.

SKIRTS IN THE LATEST STYLES.

DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

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GENERAL ORDER NO. 1

TO THE PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN

The best bought, best selected, best assorted and most

extensive stock of

DRY GOODS

ever offered in Janesville is now open to

PUBLIC INSPECTION

at the

Great Mart of McKee & Bro.

We have taken advantage of the recent unparalleled

fall in the price of goods, to offer you the best

selection of goods at the lowest prices.

BOUGHT LARGELY

of first-class importers, who, under the influence of the

public, have been forced to sell at a sacrifice.

Sacrificed Many Desirable Goods

at one-half the price of the dollar, and we are now

offering you the best selection of goods at the lowest

prices.

Files of Goods.

The purchase of one of these files will enable you to

obtain the best selection of goods at the lowest prices.

COMPETE WITH US!

In proof of which we offer the following:

200 yds of wide New York & Washington, 30c per yd

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DAILY GAZETTE.

The New Post Office Law.

The following are some of the features

of the law which takes effect July 1st:

Sec. 1 absolutely prohibits the delivery

of any letter, newspaper, pamphlet, or

package, whatever, until the postage charged

thereon shall be paid.

Box rent must be paid in advance.

Unclaimed letters will be returned to the

dead letter office one month after the date

of their advertisement.

Letters bearing requests to "return to

writer" are not advertised, neither are drop

letters.

The postage on letters returned from the

dead letter office is reduced to three cents.

The weight of mailable matter is limited

to four pounds.

The postage on letters to the Pacific

coast is reduced to three cents per half

ounce.

Drop letters are charged two cents postage

per half ounce, but the carriers' fee is

abolished.

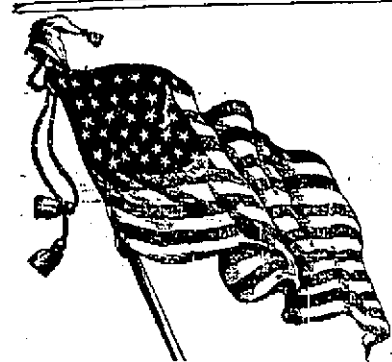
Letter postage will be collected on any

newspaper or periodical so marked or written

upon as to give any other information

than that contained in the print. The same

rule applies to other mailable



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Impending Contest.

It is stated that the rebel army before Harrisburg has retreated in the direction of York, and that Lee's headquarters are at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania. This being so, the rebels have probably become alarmed at the movements of the Potomac army, and decline coming any further north, until the decisive battle is fought. It may be supposed that our army is not far off—perhaps at Frederick, or in that neighborhood.

Our cavalry have had a fight with Stuart, who attempted a raid upon the Baltimore and Ohio railroad between Baltimore and Frederick, but was driven towards Gettysburg. It is probable, from these movements, that the great contest between the two armies may occur some thirty or forty miles north of the old battle ground at Antietam, just over into the borders of Pennsylvania.

Rumored Changes in the Cabinet.

There are rumors of a dissolution of the cabinet, the appointment of McClellan in place of Halleck, and Butler secretary of war. The Chicago Times does not credit that conjunction. It says "that oil and water won't mix." Well, we are of the same opinion. If there is to be any change let it be all one way or the other. After the experience the president has had with McClellan it would be strange, indeed, if he should appoint him to any responsible position, least of all to be in daily consultation with a man of Butler's positive ideas in relation to the war. "McClellan," the Times says, "cannot accept office save as the supreme director of military operations." The nation has had a trial of him in that capacity, and does not desire a repetition of it. The president needs a positive cabinet of the highest ability. It must be either for radical war measures or radical peace measures. If he has not made up his mind which he will take, there will be no use in making a change, and we doubt whether there is any truth in the rumor. However, since the sudden and unexpected removal of Hooker, nothing can surprise the country. If Halleck were relieved, it would matter little if his position should remain vacant. What is the use of a general-in-chief, when we have a commander-in-chief?

Election in Chicago.

E. S. Williams, the Union candidate for Circuit Judge, was elected in Chicago, yesterday, by a majority not far from 2,000 in the district and 650 in the city. This result is gratifying as it indicates that copperheadism is on the wane, and it also attests, in some degree, for the recent election of a copperhead mayor in Chicago.

COMMENCEMENT.—The annual commencement of Beloit College will take place on Wednesday, the 8th of July next. The exercises connected with the occasion will be as follows:
The Baccalaureate Sermon by the president on the afternoon of the previous Sabbath.

An address before the Missionary Association by Rev. W. D. Love, of Milwaukee, on Sabbath evening.

An oration before the Archaean Union, by Hon. T. O. Howe, U. S. Senator, on Monday evening.

Prize speaking by members of the Freshman and Sophomore classes, on Tuesday afternoon.

The Alumni Oration, by Rev. E. H. Avery of the class of '58, and Poem, by Rev. E. N. Lewis of the class of '59, on Tuesday evening.

Exercises of the graduating class and the Master's Oration, by Mr. C. H. Mann, on Wednesday, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Candidates for admission to college classes will be examined on Monday and Tuesday.

The evening services will be held in the 1st Presbyterian church, the others in the 1st Congregational church.

Those who pay full fare on the Racine and Mississippi, the Chicago and Galena and the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien railroads, to attend commencement, will be returned free on presenting certificates from the college treasurer. Certificates good for Wednesday and Thursday.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Information has been received from Kansas to the effect that the first forty miles of the great Pacific railway will be completed during the present year. It commences at the mouth of the Kansas or Kaw river, and follows the valley of that stream. Four hundred miles of the line are under contract, and the work will be pushed rapidly forward. The Pacific railway of Missouri proposes to extend its line so as to connect with the eastern terminus of the great national highway.

In consequence of the pirate Tacony's depredations, Boston dealers in mackerel have advanced their prices \$2 per barrel, and codfish in proportion.

New Post Office Law.

Messrs. Editors.—Permit me to call attention to the change in the rates of postage that takes place to-day.

Sec. 3 absolutely prohibits the delivery of any letter, newspaper, pamphlet, or package whatever, until the postage charged thereon shall be paid; and no box or drawer shall be assigned to the use of any person until the rent thereof has been paid for at least one quarter.

Sec. 6 provides that an affidavit shall be made by the postmaster, or by some other person, that the postage has been paid for each letter, newspaper, pamphlet, or package, and that the same has been delivered to any person any mail matter, which the postage has not been paid for at the time of such delivery. This has to be sworn to before a magistrate.

Sec. 23 provides that drop letters shall be charged two cents for each half ounce prepaid by stamps.

Sec. 34 provides that transient newspapers shall pay two cents for each four ounces or fraction of the same, and double these rates for books.

Unsealed circulars, three or less in one envelope and to one address, will require two cents.

I would call special attention to these changes, and more particularly to those stringent rules in relation to the duty of postmasters. They are allowed no discretion in the matter, but are imperatively commanded to collect all postage and box rent in advance. I hope, therefore, that all will see the necessity of paying their bills for postage and box rent immediately. I have every disposition to accommodate, but Uncle Sam won't permit me to wait.

J. M. BURGESS, P. M.

Organization of a Game Club.

The following are the by-laws of a game club just organized in this city:

ARTICLE I.

The name of this association shall be The Andover Club of the City of Janesville.

ARTICLE II.

The object of this association shall be the improvement of social intercourse among lovers of field sports, and the regulation of each sport within the county of Rock, and to insist on an observance of the game laws of this state.

ARTICLE III.

The regular meetings of this association shall be on the evening of the second Saturday in June and December in each year, and nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE IV.

The officers of this association shall be a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, to be elected at the regular meeting in June, and shall hold their respective offices for and during the term of one year and until their successors are elected.

ARTICLE V.

At the regular meeting in June in each year an executive committee of five shall be appointed by the president, whose duty it shall be to see that no infractors of the game laws of this state go unpunished, and that the by-laws and rules of this association are duly observed by the members thereof. The services of such committee shall continue during the pleasure of the president appointing the same.

ARTICLE VI.

The president shall preside at all meetings of the association and maintain order thereat, and shall have power to call special meetings thereof at pleasure, by notice of the same published in a daily newspaper published in this city. In the absence of the president the vice president shall have and possess all the powers and perform all the duties of the president.

ARTICLE VII.

The duties of officers not herein defined shall be such as are usually incident to their respective offices in similar associations.

ARTICLE VIII.

Propositions for membership shall be made in writing and may be received at any regular or special meeting of the association. But no person shall become a member of this association unless nine-tenths of all the members present shall vote in favor thereof.

ARTICLE IX.

All elections of members shall be by ballot, and every person on being elected a member of this association shall pay to the treasurer the sum of one dollar for the use of this association, and subscribe his name to these by-laws and the pledge hereto annexed, and shall at the regular meetings in June and December pay as dues the sum of fifteen cents.

ARTICLE X.

Any member may be expelled from this association for conduct unbecoming a gentleman, or for a violation of the pledge hereto annexed, by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any meeting, after due trial had.

ARTICLE XI.

The executive committee shall have power to employ an attorney to prosecute all violations of the game laws of this state, and to incur any other necessary expense in conducting such prosecution, and the association shall have power to assess upon the members such sum of money as may be necessary to defray the expense thereof.

ARTICLE XII.

It shall be the duty of each member of this association to notify the executive committee thereof, of any violation of the game laws of this state, which may come to his knowledge.

ARTICLE XIII.

These by-laws may be amended at any regular meeting of the association by a vote of two-thirds of the members present voting in favor of the proposed amendment.

PLEDGE.

I do hereby agree upon my honor that I will under no circumstances whatever be guilty of an infraction of the game laws of this state, or of any regulations relating to said sports established by this club, and that I will faithfully report to the executive committee every infraction of such game laws, or regulations, which may come to my knowledge.

At a meeting of the club last Monday evening, B. B. Eldredge was elected president, I. C. Sloan vice president, Chas. Holt secretary and S. H. Caffey treasurer. The number of members is already respectable, and the circumstances attending the organization are favorable to an efficient and useful organization.

The game law of this state prohibits the killing or taking of woodcock between the 1st of December and the 1st of January; quail, partridge or ruffed grouse between the 1st of December and the 1st of September; deer between the 1st of January and the

1st of August. The penalty is \$2 for each bird killed or taken, and \$10 for each deer. Possession of any contraband game, no matter how acquired, is conclusive evidence of guilt, and the penalty follows. Prosecutions may be conducted before any justice of the peace, and one-half of the fine goes to the complainant, the other half to the county treasury.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTER FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, June 30.

Special to the Journal.—Guerrillas have been making their appearance along the river for several days.

The steamer City Belle came down the Ohio river this morning, on her way to New Orleans with thirty tons of sanitary stores and ten tons of ice on board. She is chartered by the state of Indiana, and in charge of Quartermaster General Stone, of that state. He is accompanied by thirty soldiers and nurses.

Vicksburg, June 24-10 p. m.

(via Cairo, June 30.)

Special to Evening Journal.—The reported sortie on Gen. Smith, amounted to very little. Gen. A. J. Smith had a collision with the rebels, but it was no sortie.

Last night Gen. Herron advanced on the extreme left a considerable distance. The fire was very severe, of infantry and artillery. The gunboats assisted him.

The loss of the 4th Iowa cavalry, was 85 killed, wounded and missing.

Memphis, June 29, via Cairo, 30.

The news from Vicksburg is becoming interesting. Gen. Logan, having missed the heavy works of the enemy opposite his post, or rather one corner of it, blew it up on Saturday, and the enemy made a most vigorous effort to prevent our forces from occupying it. One of the sharpest encounters of the war followed, the enemy concentrating their whole force, but all to little purpose. The breach in the walls could not be closed, and Gen. Logan's forces went in and occupied it, and at last accounts, several guns had been erected, by our forces, inside of it. This point was considered a key to the enemy's position, but it is not improbable that they have lately erected inside works, commanding even these.

At all events, incessant firing goes on, and Grant continues to contract his lines around the beleaguered city. At the same time that Gen. Logan blew up the mine in the center, Gen. Hovey on the extreme left is reported to have blown up a mine under the enemy's works opposite to him, and is said to have met with a less vigorous opposition.

Before the attacks by Gens. Logan and Hovey, Johnston with a force estimated at about 10,000 effective men and nine heavy guns, had made an attempt to close upon Grant's rear via Big Black river. Sherman repulsed him and drove him back across the river with considerable loss, and in much disorder.

No fear is now felt from Johnston. Rebels to the number of about 125 desert to our side every day. They bring various and conflicting reports, but not much situation is paid to them. It is known that the rebels have not an abundance of ammunition of certain sorts, and hence their use of railroad iron in place of shot, but it is believed they have plenty of it used with economy, to last them some time.

The report of the fall of Port Hudson, which prevailed in all the camps, was for some time steadfastly believed, and was telegraphed to the headquarters of all the corps commanders, but as yet Gen. Grant has received no official information of it, and it is probably premature.

In the terrific fighting of Logan's division, Lieut. Col. Melancthon Smith was shot twice through the head, and is believed to be mortally wounded. Colonel Smith was the late provost marshal at Memphis, but for some cause was ordered to report for duty to his regiment.

The Union men of Memphis petitioned for his return and General Grant acceded to it, but before the order came remanding him to Memphis, his regiment was called into active service, and he is doing excellent work in West Tennessee and North Mississippi.

The number of guerrillas on the river, both above and below here have been much exaggerated. All boats coming from below are conveyed past all dangerous places by gunboats.

The report that Marmaduke, with a large force, has been near Memphis, either on the river or elsewhere, is fabulous.

The firing on the Platte Valley was done by a force under Col. Green, and they have now gone to parts unknown.

Col. Hatch, of the 24 Iowa cavalry, has just returned from an extensive raid into Mississippi. He penetrated to a point near Grenada, cut up railroads and destroyed a large number of rebel stores. He is a brave and gallant officer, and is doing excellent work in West Tennessee and North Mississippi.

CHICAGO, June 25.

(via Cairo, June 30.)

Port Hudson is not taken. Gen. Grant was deceived by a false report given out before the boat landed. The Arizona, a war vessel arrived Tuesday night, having cruised around Port Hudson by the Atchafalaya.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.

Special to the Tribune.—We learn from officers upon the train that left Harrisburg at 1:30 p. m., that a courier arrived previous to the departure of the train from Gettysburg, who reported that General Pleasanton's cavalry had attacked the rebels at that place and routed them, capturing a large number. This will cause the rebels to evacuate York, and will relieve Baltimore from the expected attack of Early's brigade. The main body of Lee's army is concentrated at Shippensburg, forty miles from Harrisburg, with its right flank extending to the road leading to Gettysburg and York, while the left flank rests on the Blue ridge. Ewell and Hill's divisions are in front of the troops stationed at Harrisburg.

Rebel pickets and cavalry are prowling the line of the Pennsylvania Central railroad, skirmishing with our pickets from Duncannon to Mount Union, a distance of twenty-five miles. They have been unable to damage the road or telegraph.

It is expected that he will take up position near the York, Hills and Yellow Breaches Creek, thus protecting the advance of Lee's army from any attacks from forces from Baltimore or Columbia.

The richest and fairest portion of the state is now in the hands of the rebels, and unless they are defeated quickly, no crops will be secured, as all the farmers and their families have fled from their homes, trying to save their horses and cattle by fleeing, but have no money. The extortioners are screwing them down to the last cent when they are obliged to sell property to sustain life.

In this position Lee awaits the attack of the army of the Potomac. From this action of the rebels they appear to intend making a stay in the Keystone State. Ewell's family, who are natives of York,

have been residing there for some 18 months, it is reported have joined him. The wives and daughters of other officers of the rebel army are reported to be with them, enjoying themselves at the Calverton, Carlisle and Doubting Gap Springs, all of which are situated in the vicinity of Carlisle. The proprietors of these springs had made extensive preparations for the summer season, paying out greenbacks, but not expecting rebel hordes to feast upon their delicacies and to render confederate soldiers and officers homeless.

The rebels are reported to be fortifying Doubting, Starr's and McClure's Gaps so as to secure means of retreat if General Meade should defeat them, so it rests with Gens. Milroy and Kelley, who are in the valley west of the Blue Ridge, whether they will get back into Virginia. The trains that have arrived to-day, one from Harrisburg and the west, and one from Columbia, are crowded with refugees from the southern counties of the state, many of them nearly destitute. As many as 300 fugitives, colored people, nearly all women and children, have arrived in the city to-day, to escape being captured and driven into slavery.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE, June 29, 1863—10 a. m.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.—Scouts report Bragg concentrating at Tullahoma, for battle. All his Shelbyville and Watraps troops are there, and also large reinforcements from the east. A reconnaissance, yesterday, under command of Colonel Duckett, went within four miles of the place, capturing the enemy's videttes. The whistles of guns and drums beating were heard. The deductions of the reconnaissance are that the enemy is evacuating the place. However, this may be, in case Bragg can be caught, he will get a battle from this army, the result of which need not for a moment concern loyal people.

Feeling as now being thrown forward, which will now be the matter. The army is generally elated over its commanding general's splendid strategic move.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, June 30.
The American says the response of the Union League of this city to the last call of Gen. Schenck for the public defense, was most prompt and enthusiastic. Old and young flocked to the armories to obtain arms. The supply was not sufficient for one half of those presenting themselves.

We learn from citizens of Westminster, who arrived here this morning, that the 1st Delaware cavalry made a most excellent fight. They fought with sabres and revolvers until the enemy appeared in overwhelming numbers. The enemy came in by the Washington road at the time our cavalry were getting their horses shod, preparing for a scout beyond. They captured two or three men and horses near the end of the town, when the balance charged them in an effort to recover the prisoners. A fierce fight ensued, in which a number were wounded on both sides. Reinforcements to the rebels appeared. Our men fell back, skirmishing and fighting through the town. It is feared that the greater portion were killed, wounded or captured. Not more than 15 out of 110 reached this city. The road is now entirely unobstructed, both on the main line and the Washington branch, and there is no enemy behind to threaten it at any point.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE, June 30th, 1863.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad was repaired last night. The bridge over Piney Run was restored, and the train which left this morning for Frederick and Harper's Ferry has gone through without interruption. The telegraph was repaired half an hour after the rebels disappeared, and in a few hours the bridge and track was laid, and the rails replaced.

The rebel cavalry which yesterday attacked a company of the first Delaware cavalry at West Minister, and drove them towards this was doubtless an advance guard of Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, leading the way across the country through Baltimore county, to enable them to join the main rebel army in the vicinity of York and Gettysburg. Signal pickets 20 miles out announced the movement in the neighborhood of West Minister of a large cavalry force, undoubtedly Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry which crossed the Potomac Sunday. It is hoped they were intercepted by Pleasanton's cavalry which were sent in pursuit.

HARRISBURG, June 30.
A citizen of Carlisle who left there at 11 o'clock to-day, arrived here this afternoon stating that infantry 40,000 strong, with 40 pieces artillery, left this morning for Gettysburg. On his way he met nothing but cavalry pickets. During their stay the rebels occupied the barracks grounds and the most prominent buildings, which were vacant. Citizens were compelled to furnish rations so far as their means would admit.

During yesterday the rebel officers appeared uneasy for fear their trains would be destroyed which were in the rear. One hundred prisoners arrived at Carlisle with the rebels captured at Gettysburg. They were robbed of their boots, shoes, and all valuables, after which they were left to go barefooted as best they could. Rebel officers stated they did not design to burn the barracks as they intended to return, but at three p. m. an explosion occurred in that direction. It is believed they were blown up. Private property was generally respected, but shoes and drug stores were plundered. Some paid for goods in greenbacks, and a few in gold and silver.

The main body of the rebel army is in the neighborhood of Shippensburg. They all stated their destination was Harrisburg, but thought it probable they might be compelled to fight the army of the Potomac before accomplishing their object. Everything depends upon the encounter between Lee and Meade. If our army should be defeated, we have no hope except in large armies to be raised in the north. No efforts should be spared to hurry forward large military organizations everywhere.

NEW YORK, June 1.
The Richmond Enquirer contains the following:
Jackson, June 25.—A special to the Mississippi, dated Memphis, 24th, announced the arrival of 33 rebel trains from Chambers. Gen. Taylor had a skirmish with a small force of the enemy at Richmond, La., on the 17th. The firing at Vicksburg continues far heavier than ever heard. Official dispatches state that Gen. Claiborne sunk three transports below Memphis on the 20th, and disabled another. Col. Lyons, commanding the cavalry out in the rear of Banks' army, yesterday, capturing 30 prisoners and 57 wagons and teams, putting the remainder of the Yankees to flight.

On June 24th, via Mobile, June 25.—Very heavy firing was heard last night at Port Hudson.

The Herald contains the following:
MARYLAND RIGHTS, June 28.
We were visited yesterday by General Hooker, accompanied by Brigadier General Warren. The object of the visit was to inquire into the propriety of evacuating the Heights. He sent Col. Reynolds, our able engineer, and asked him what object there was in holding the Heights. The Colonel replied he had often asked the same question and never got a satisfactory answer. Hooker then issued orders that the place

should be evacuated by 7 o'clock next morning, that such guns as could not be taken away should be destroyed, and the stores removed immediately. He informed Gen. Halleck of what he had done, whereupon he received a dispatch commanding the order, and saying the fortifications had cost too much to be given up, unless under the most urgent necessity. He considered Harper's Ferry to be the key to the present and future operations of the army of the Potomac. Hooker's comment upon this was natural enough—"What is the use of holding on to the key after the door is smashed." While on his way back from here he received an order from Washington removing him from command and placing General Meade in his place.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 30, 1863—5 p. m.

Special to Times.—I am in from the front. The rebel forces which made a raid on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad consisted of Stuart's whole force. Monday night they arrived at Westminster and threw out strong pickets. Attempting to escape, early in the morning Gen. Gregg attacked Stuart, drove him from Westminster to Hanover, Pa. During the forenoon Gens. Fitzpatrick and Costar drove Stuart from Hanover, after a splendid fight, and are still pursuing Stuart. His force coming towards Gettysburg, and a part towards York.

During the day Gen. Buford drove a rebel regiment of infantry out of Gettysburg, who retired in a northeast direction. It is reported that the rebels burned Cash-town, Pennsylvania, yesterday.

NEW YORK, July 1.
Flour quite firm. Wheat quiet at 1.19a, 1.35 for Chicago; spring, 1.29a. 41. Mill-waiver club. Corn unchanged. Gold 44.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Correspondents of the Chicago Journal, under date of June 30th, write as follows:
"Johnston is at Canton with about 15,000 men. Some 7,000 are at Yazoo City. His pickets are on Bear Creek, seven miles from Haines' Bluff. A scouting party of cavalry yesterday, in a dash upon an outpost, captured fourteen prisoners of the 1st Mississippi cavalry. They state that they had recently arrived, with eight other regiments of Breckinridge's division.

This morning a general bombardment was opened along our whole line. It continued from four to ten. A large rebel magazine was blown up.

The rebels under Chalmers, day before yesterday, made a reconnaissance at Big Black railroad crossing. They were repulsed with some loss.

I learned yesterday, at Gen. Grant's headquarters, that Bragg had reinforced Johnston, with 10,000 men—no mistake or doubt about it.

"This morning, (June 30), at 4 o'clock, our commanding opened on the rebel works along the whole line. The infantry was all ordered into line of battle at the same time, to be ready for a charge. It was understood that at 10 o'clock a. m., a grand assault would be made; but a dense fog set in, and the movement was postponed. Whether it will be re-attempted to-morrow, I can't say—it will be soon, doubtless. It will be a terribly tragic spectacle."

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal.
The Movement of Lee's Rebel Army.

WASHINGTON, June 25.
Up to yesterday I did not believe that Gen. Lee really intended an invasion of Pennsylvania. Of course I do not pretend to know what the plans of the rebel general were, or are, but have an undoubted right of groping together facts, and of drawing conclusions satisfactory to myself from them. To my mind, it was clear that the object of Lee in throwing a portion of his forces into Maryland and Pennsylvania was, first, to pillage the country invaded, and secondly, to weaken his command, and overrunning Washington. That having been done, Lee proposed moving in force upon the remainder of Hooker's army, and capturing his army, and advancing upon the capital of the nation.

Gen. Lee did cross over a considerable body of cavalry and artillery, and did induce the government of Pennsylvania to believe that that state was about to be overrun and laid waste. But though he succeeded in terribly frightening the people of that state, and clearly demonstrating the fact that, even under the incentive of defending their own property and families, the people of that state would not rally and organize for self-protection and state honor, Lee failed to entice Gen. Hooker to send a sufficient portion of his army away, to warrant him, (Lee), to attack our army near Washington, with any possible chance of success.

Failing in his first design, Lee was compelled either to withdraw his army from Pennsylvania, while he laid idle in the Shenandoah Valley, or to cross his entire command, and boldly move upon Harrisburg and Philadelphia. This he has now done. He keeps open his communication with Richmond, while making the Shenandoah Valley the base of his operations and supplies. In that valley Lee is concentrating his entire army, variously estimated at 80,000, 95,000 and 120,000. From the fact that all the rebel force at Newbern, N. C., and on the peninsula has been called away, as well as nearly all the troops from Richmond, it is not unreasonable to suppose that Lee has a much larger army now than at any previous time.

This is the condition of affairs at this time. The militia of Pennsylvania number but a few thousands. Appeals, remonstrances and threats have in turn been resorted to to induce them to muster in, and organize for defence of the state. But the people, sturdy as they are, and I am told by a very reliable gentleman who has just reached the city from Harrisburg, that that city will be surrendered on the best terms that can be obtained, in view of the state of affairs, and with the hope of saving the public property and bridges, and the city, from destruction.

This is a gloomy picture, but it is enlisted by the suppression of facts, rather than the shading of imagination. Ten men leave Harrisburg where five arrive, and a spirit of submission, instead of resistance, pervades the city. Meanwhile, Lee is advancing, plundering, burning and threatening. The people are cowed, and the prospects of the future are clouded.

CAPTAIN.
A SMALL DAMN AND A BIG CURE.—We had not the supreme felicity of hearing Mr. E. G. Ryan, in his speech of Thursday evening last, at the City Hall, but understood that he commenced his effort by saying that he proposed to arraign the administration. Then he remarked that his opponents urged against him, that he had no word of condemnation for the rebels. He would say, damn the rebels; and if that was not strong enough, he would go still farther. This was all the speaker had to say about the traitors, but for an hour, or an hour and a half, he abused the administration without stint. In other words, he turned his friends off with one very little damn, as the Frenchman would say, of the space of half a minute, and showed his patriotism (?) by pitching into his own government for more than an hour. However, we feel disposed to leave him in the hands of the man who met him in a saloon one day last week—*McKewen's Sentinel*.

REBEL INVADERS WELCOMED TO PENNSYLVANIA BUT HOBBLED IN MARYLAND.—The difference between loyalty and treason, and the fact that these sentiments are not always controlled by the nominal character of the state, either as slave or free, has been shown recently at McConellsburg, Pa., and at Frederick, Md. At the former place some treason-sympathizing women welcomed the rebel invaders who came to plunder the loyal people of Pennsylvania, by presenting them with bouquets. On the other hand, when Frederick City, Md., was occupied by the rebel cavalry, the loyal ladies of that city made no concealment of their disgust towards their uninvited visitors, and spoke words of sympathy and cheer to the Union prisoners as they passed through the streets. All honor to the loyal women of Frederick, and shame upon the disloyal ones of McConellsburg. The copperheadism which has paralyzed the Keystone State is far more and more harmful than the open secession principles of Dixie.

"THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER."—Copperheadism is by no means extinct in Harrisburg, much less at Chambersburg and towns beyond. Traitors are daily and hourly employed in gathering information and transmitting the same to the enemy. Farmers taking their horses and cattle to the mountains for safety are tracked by those despicable minions of treason, who seize the first opportunity to let the rebels know where they can make a haul. The copperheads utter their sentiments openly and boldly, and almost invite the rebels to partake of their hospitality, and yet they are all too ready to walk the streets and enjoy all the privileges of loyal citizens. Dissatisfaction is expressed by the 71st and 8th regiments at Carlisle, at the indifference of the inhabitants of that section as to their instrumentalities in the present movement, and in fact frequent indignities are offered them.—*Harrisburg correspondence of the New York Times*.

On Sunday week, the Rev. Mr. Jones, of Canaan, N. Y., baptized several candidates for admission into his church. One of the applicants, however, having been found thoroughly converted, was rejected, just as he was stepping into the water. The elder happened to ask him if he believed slavery to be a sin? "No," he replied. "I think it is a divine institution." "Then," said the elder, "you cannot be baptized here."

The Pitsburgers are erecting fortifications on Cemetery Hill, in Allegheny; on Squirrel Hill, Davis' Hill, Mount Washington, Gazam's and Heron's Hill, Union Park, McGeever's Hill, and Brown's Hill, Turtle Creek. Thousands of men are busily employed on the works.

WATER WITCH MEETING.—The regular meeting of Water Witch Engine Company No. 2 will be held to-morrow evening at eight o'clock. As business of importance is to be transacted, a punctual attendance is requested.

JOHN A. WATTS, Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMAINING in the Janesville Post Office, July 1st, 1863, uncollected for.

Ladies' List.

Andrews Miss E. M.
Baker Mrs. J. H.
Bryant Miss James
Campbell Miss E. M.
Cole Miss M.
Crawford Mrs. J.
Cunningham Mrs. H. B.
Crawford Mrs. H. B.
Dunham T. P.
Dixson Miss E.
Dunham Mrs. L. H.
Dunham Mrs.

